

THE KANSAS NEWS:  
Published Every Saturday Morning, at Emporia, Kansas,  
BY P. B. PLUMB.  
Terms—Two Dollars per annum, in advance.  
Rates of Advertising.  
First insertion, per line, ten cents; each subsequent insertion, five cents; one dollar a line, per annum. Displayed advertisements one-half over the above rates. All transient and foreign advertisements must be accompanied by the cash, to insure insertion.

# THE KANSAS NEWS.

"THE PEOPLE ALWAYS CONQUER."  
EMPORIA, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 14, 1857. Vol. 1—No. 20.

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## The Kansas News.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1857.

### Henry Ward Beecher on Flowers.

The following is a report of an address delivered before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, by Henry Ward Beecher:

Mr. Beecher said it had been stipulated that a regular speech should not be expected from him, but that he should be permitted to address the assembly in an off-hand manner; and if his remarks had no other merit, they should have that of appropriateness. He found himself embarrassed, not by the poverty, but by the richness of the subject. So many things presented themselves that he hardly knew which to choose; but on the whole he had come to the conclusion that he would speak of the flowers, rather than of the fruit; not that he desired to assert the superiority of either to the other, for he liked them both, and thought that either of them was inferior to both of them together. (Laughter.)

He deemed that man a thoroughly worldly man who thinks the time spent on flowers is wasted. There were those who thought if a flower helped a man's tongue or pocket, or the coarser part of his nature, it was good for something. But tell such a man that a flower was good for thought, or to elevate the imagination, and made for man's better nature, and he would not appreciate it. If there was such a man here, or lady, who stood in the way of horticultural pursuits on the part of their families, he would advise them to go home and repent—not in dust and ashes—yet at least in good garden soil. (Renewed laughter.)

We were inclined to judge of things by the effect they had upon us, as if we should think the God who made the mountains greater than He who made the flowers. But he (Mr. B.) thought there were more evidences of loving thought and care in flowers than in anything else—even than in the birds. Nowhere did he respect the divine hand so much as where it had manifested itself in the creation of flowers, which alone were a complete proof of the natural goodness and wisdom and taste of the divine nature. He liked to ride through the open fields and see what God most approved of; and he thought that the divine being had approved of the dandelion, for it was scattered all over the continent, with its starry blossoms, its ducats, its golden spots.—There was everywhere enough of them.—Many and many a plant, which usually went by the name of weed, he (Mr. B.) had put in his list of flowers, because he judged from its frequency in what high estimation it was held by the maker. And the many hundreds of thousands of kinds of flowers strewn over the world, showed him that God had a lingering love for flowers—that he never grew tired of creating them; and from the man that told him he should not love and study the flowers, he would turn away as from an evil counselor. The very disposition of flowers in the natural world was to him an emanation from God, scattered here and there as they were, in such rich profusion, and in all positions and situations, for only man ranged them in rectilinear rows. He could talk till morning of the revelations of God's nature which flowers made to him, but time forbade it, and he would pass to another phase of the pleasant subject.

He had been thinking since he had come here of relieving the formality of religious worship by the introduction of natural objects, and he believed he might suggest, when he returned home, how much better it would be if his pulpit should be adorned every Sabbath morning with flowers.—Christ drew his lessons from the beauties of nature, and preached in a natural temple. Some of the pleasantest recollections of the speaker's childhood were with the brass flowers which adorned a portion of the church where in his boyhood he went to hear his father expound the Bible, and it was always a relief to him, after passing up the square wooden walls of the pew aisles, to see his favorite flower in its place. He had begged the old brass flower, when the old country church was torn down, and he still preserved it as a precious memento.

The divine mind had always employed fruits and flowers as the means of instructing and of blessing men. Did we ever reflect that the rose was first placed in the garden of Eden—that the garden of Joseph of Arimathea held the grave of the Savior—that gardens had been the scenes of many sacred events. Even in the adornments of the temple of David, fruits and flowers bore a conspicuous part. When a man was in the highest and purest state of mind, then he was most susceptible to the influence of flowers. No man that had ever passed through the period of youthful love, but did not remember how naturally, when he loved, we also wished for flowers, and saw in them the fittest medium of expressing gentle thought. So, when love was not quenched, but the object of it was, and we were called to lay the loved ones in the grave, we wished for flowers. Never did he find poverty so bitter as when he was called to attend a funeral among those who were too poor to provide flowers for the dead; and he always thought it as much his duty in carrying such a scene to carry flowers as to carry his Bible.

He never was so overwhelmed as on one occasion, when called to officiate at the funeral of a young maiden of sixteen, whose parents and friends, in the extremity of their grief, did not think of the details of the burial preparations. When he saw the fair young creature lying in the coffin, he involuntarily went out of the house, and seeking a neighboring florist, brought back with him to the place of mourning orange blossoms, all the white blossoms of whatever plant he could secure hastily. Before he could cross the room with them, the mother embraced him in a transport of feeling, so that he could hardly get to the coffin to lay them on the dead. The parents had felt there was something wanting, but till that moment they had not known what it was. Who would dare lay the desecrating finger on the rose the bride had worn, or reckless-

ly injure the flower that had been taken as a memento from the bosom of the dead?

It needed not to be said how much art was beholden to flowers. It had gone to them for form and color, and the fairest ideas the artist had of color were attained from the study of their many hues. The man who studied them thoroughly had a better idea of the theory of artistic development, and a better practical hold upon its details.

Flowers had added a great deal to thought and philosophy. He believed he could trace their effect in some of the most abstruse writings, and he did not think he could find a more beautiful instance of this than in the old Puritan writer, Jonathan Edwards.—Metaphysicians and philosophers were indebted to flowers.

Flowers should have a part in the furnishing of every house, particularly where there were children. In respect to the cultivation of flowers, it was a wise and a good disposition of a man's wealth to send to every corner of the world to gather plants. It was making no unwise disposition of the wealth God had given us to use it in cultivating flowers. He would not say we ought not to give the poor assistance, but at the same time we ought not to neglect flowers, but should teach the poor that there are higher relishes for them than those of common appetite; and the man who owned a garden, and would not let people come into it, was a hunk. (Laughter.)

Country people could always have flowers enough, without being indebted to any one. They could always find them on the trees and shrubs; they could always obtain beautiful wild flowers, and if they were not quite so rare and fine as the garden flowers, yet God had thrown open the gates of his free kindness so that no man was so poor, except he was so very poor as to live in a city, that he could not get flowers, and as many as he pleased.

There was a literature of fruit, but time forbade him to enter upon its discussion.—Fruit needed no eulogy from him, for it was not only very beautiful to the eye, but it was pleasant to the taste which God had implanted in man, and thus, having a double tongue, could speak for itself.

### Labor the Only Creator of Wealth.

It would be well if our own capitalists would take home the lesson taught in the paragraph below. To the same causes that the English journalists ascribe the downfall of the French system, are to be attributed the present frightful monetary crisis.—Our banking system is nothing less than a vast *Credit Mobilier*, trading upon "Promises to pay," and having no real basis for its operations:

"The French *Credit Mobilier* is declining. We need not reargue what we have foretold. The stimulus of speculation by raising banking capital on bonds, then investing it in unconvertible shares of railways and the like, and having lifted their values to an unnatural height, of re-selling them at a forced profit, must come to an end. The public cannot be so juggled with for ever, and then what remains on hand can scarcely be disposable for its real value.—So the bubble of prosperity bursts. All endeavors to create capital merely out of paper are sheer dreams. Labor is the only creator of wealth. What fairly passes as currency represents nothing more than that which is made and saved by toil, and when such currency ceases to be payable and acceptable in the purchase of the saved capital it is only waste paper. The *Credit Mobilier* borrowed on bonds for the purpose of speculation. What is this but overgrown stock-jobbing? While it has luck, all is well, but when the tide changes mere paper will not answer the losses."—*London Dispatch*.

### Southern Books.

One of the great works proposed by the "Southern Commercial Convention," was the preparation of text books for Southern literary institutions, as the acknowledged sentiments of the civilized world, taught by Wayland and others, were deemed obsolete by that progressive body. A committee was appointed to do this important work, and were to meet in Columbia, S. C. It included some of the most noted literary names of the South. It has been a total failure, and our confere of the New Orleans *Advocate* satirizes it, and says: "The Convention for getting up Southern school books, is a failure. On the 18th of May, not one of their Committee met in Columbia, S. C. A gentleman of this city, who sent on the manuscript of a text book for their examination, had it returned to him by the Postmaster of Columbia, with the words that 'not a man or dog was there.' This fierce determination to ignore the sentiments of all Christendom, is a wretched farce of Southern demagogues. We doubt not that the common sense of the South generally blushes for it. The 'reformers' are attempting a miracle—a fight against the inevitable laws of the moral world; they fully cannot fail to react sooner or later."—*Christian Advocate and Journal*.

PROPOSAL.—A writer in the Charleston *Mercury* proposes the establishment of a Southern Mercantile Association, with a local agency in New York, and auxiliary agencies in other Northern cities, if needs be, for the purpose of learning who are worthy and who are not of Southern patronage, and the South will very soon be saved the necessity of contributing to the wealth of those who steal away her slaves. It represents that the advantages of such a system would be immense. It is to be modeled upon what the *Mercury* styles the "system of espionage," known as Mercantile Agencies at the North. Must the South copy the North even in such a matter as this?—*N. Y. Times*.

Miss Mary C. Valentine, the daughter of J. T. Valentine, the celebrated printer and stereotyper, of New York, a very beautiful and accomplished lady, 18 years of age, was burned to death on Saturday, Sept. 19th, by the explosion of a fluid lamp.

From the New York Tribune.

### Insolvency.

The strong peculiarities of character and conduct which distinguish the American people have no parallel among any other civilized community. One of these leading propensities is Insolvency. It may fall strangely on the ears of those who have never looked into the question, to be told that, of all the marriages which take place in Massachusetts, four-sevenths are Irish. Yet the fact is not less true than strange. The Irish there would seem to be the only class of which the childish extravagance of the age has not taken so complete possession as to render them unable to indulge in the luxury of marriage. The statistics of commercial life develop kindred facts of an equally astounding character. If Massachusetts presents a remarkable condition of things, so far as marriage is concerned, her history is equally curious in relation to the success of her mercantile community. Before this array, the "solid men of Boston" become but a collection of phantoms. Not more than three in a hundred of the merchants and traders of that city become independent. Gen. Dearborn, who for twenty years was Collector of that port, and who had ample opportunities for observing the vicissitudes of trade, declared, in a public address before the Legislature, that among every hundred of the merchants and traders of that city, not more than three ever acquired an independence. This conclusion was not arrived at without great distrust; but an experienced merchant, who was consulted, fully admitted its truth. A Boston antiquarian in the year 1800 took a memorandum of every person on Long Wharf, and in 1840 only five in one hundred remained. All but these had either failed or died insolvent. The Union Bank commenced business in 1798, there being then only one other bank. The Union was over-run with business, the clerks being obliged to work till midnight, and even on Sundays. A recent examination of one thousand accounts opened with the Bank at starting, showed that only six remained. All the others had either failed or died insolvent. Houses whose paper had passed without question, the very parties who had constituted the "solid men," all had gone down in that time. Another person had occasion to look through the Probate Office, where the estate of every man who dies is registered. He was astonished to find that more than ninety per cent. of all the estates there settled were insolvent. Of the Directors of the Bank of Massachusetts, over a third were found upon examination to have failed. In the Direction of the Union Bank, the proportion was even larger. It would thus appear that even a class so generally presumed to have at command facilities not accessible to mere depositors, are not exempt from visitations of a calamity which in this country seems to be hopelessly chronic.—The proportion of capital affords no apparent guarantee against ruin. Abstaining from business by those who are able to live without it, may be considered the only safety. But if wisdom come by experience, and if those who fail acquire any of the former in consequence, those may be counted comparatively happy who fail while young, that they may have time, in after life, to repair the damages of their early ventures on the ocean of trade.

It must not be inferred from this disastrous exhibition that commercial misfortune has been peculiar to the people of Boston. The same examination elsewhere would be found to expose the same results as inseparable from the uniform imprudence with which business is conducted in this country. The Bankrupt Law of 1841 discharged some thirty-three thousand men, who returned in their petitions the names of more than a million of creditors. Their debts were admitted to be \$440,934,615, but they probably amounted to a round half billion. To pay this enormous indebtedness they returned only \$48,687,307 of assets. How much more was concealed, it is impossible to conjecture with any accuracy. In Pennsylvania and all south of that State, the records show that not one cent on the dollar was ever realized from the assets surrendered. In Illinois they yielded 63 cents to the \$100, in Michigan and Iowa 4 of a cent each to the \$100, while Massachusetts produced but 4 cents, and Connecticut 6-10 of a cent to the \$100.—Kentucky yielded the highest, being 36 cents. No commentary on the mode of doing business practiced in this country can be more impressive than the array of such facts as these.

What are the causes and what the remedy for an organic disease like that of a tendency in all American business toward insolvency, might profitably occupy the minds of the profoundest thinkers. Some great mind may yet collect the scattered elements of the true theory and weave them into a coherent tissue. Extravagance, want of caution, and general bad management, have been held up as primary causes of failure; but it will be found that the balance of interest in most cases absorbs the whole product of labor, and gradually but surely produces bankruptcy. The evils of over-trading might be corrected when discovered, if no sudden crisis were produced and all supplies of money at legal rates of interest as suddenly intermitted. But the fact is too well known to be controverted, that, in a large majority of bankruptcies, the heavy deficit which exists, in spite of figures carefully arranged to produce a soothing impression on the sympathy of the creditor, has originated in the payment of interest.—This interest, moreover, has invariably been astute. The street-rates have eaten the debtor up. What, but such a necessity, has largely contributed to prostrate the noblest railroad enterprises which the world ever beheld? What else but this has eaten up the substance of the scores of business houses which have everywhere been suspended within a month? What else but this is eating up, with a certainty as inevitable as death, hundreds of others still floundering on with courageous hopelessness? The Great West is especially staggering under the weight of this exhausting burden; and the period is not far distant when that paradise of users will be hopelessly bankrupt.

So far as they are concerned. Indeed, this unwholesome traffic in money is now pretty nearly, ended for the time at least. The money-lenders, who have flourished at every corner and fattened on ever curbstones, have gone with the rest of the world. Would that their trade might never know a resurrection?

### The Conquests of Commerce.

The London *Dispatch*, in an able editorial discussing the India policy of that Government, and deprecating severely the annexation policy pursued in India, speaks thus eloquently of the superiority of the peaceful conquests of science and commerce: "What is a Hastings or a Clive to a Barth or a Livingston? What are the conquests of war, to the solid and virtuous victories of peace? We are invading Africa, even now with that glorious standard of the cross, 'on earth peace and good will among men.' The scientific and observing traveler it is who is the true and lasting victor. He marches on his way alone upon ignorance and barbarism, with the message of civilization, and as the ambassador of intelligent humanity. He teaches the barbaric chief how unprofitable slave-trading is, and how valuable free subjects may become if put to the precious uses of industry, and taught to benefit themselves by the enrichment of others. He preaches the unaggressive but expansive uses of commerce, that blesses him that gives and him that takes—he asks what end the bullet and the bayonet ever serves—that which is something, nothing—was mine, is his; Roba meo that which not enriches him, And makes me poor indeed. He astounds us by his revelations at our own ignorance of the unappropriated teeming wealth ready waiting for our merchants—at the fact that the productive riches of the world, the readiest and most unfailing ministers of human wants, are but now being superficially explored. Sugar, boundless in quantity, to be had for the gathering wheat, with cars 'as long as my hand,' calling for the sickle—cotton, in exhaustless abundance, capable of production in an unfailing climate—flax and hemp, nay, fibres better even than these, rotting in idle waste—ivory, honey, wax, timber, flocks and herds, vegetable oils, dyes, especially indigo, minerals of valuable quality and easy access—above all a strong, stalwart, numerous people, capable of hard labor and application, and in the high lands a healthy and not enervating climate. These are the priceless advantages offered to our commerce, in a country within half the distance of India, by fine lakes and rivers accessible by steamships from the coast, not by conquest, by violence and cajolery, not cursed by the moral responsibilities, and the material expenses of government by a dominant race of strangers, but by the peaceful missionaries of civilization, advancing alone as the vaunt couriers of intelligence, and the harbingers of Western enterprise and trade, with all that these bring with them—the comforts, the luxuries, the thought, the morals, the social economy and public principles of modern civilization."

### The Yankees in the Crimea.

We met recently, Wm. Leland of New York, who has returned from the Crimea, where with his associates, he has been engaged in raising the Russian ships sunk at Sebastopol. He reports the operation a good one financially.—Many articles are raised in a perfect state. Chains, anchors, guns, rigging, and many valuable things are entirely uninjured, but the hulls of the vessels are badly worm eaten. There are two companies on the ground—one from New York, and the other from Boston. They have united their operations—have between them four vessels, and have ninety-seven Americans engaged in the operations. When he left, there were but two of these on the sick list. Quite a large number of Russians are also employed at about 30 cents a day. The companies have half of what they raise, the other half going to the Russian Government, which also stands ready to purchase anything of value that falls to the lot of the companies. It is a regular Yankee operation, and a very good exemplification of the enterprise of the American.—*Springfield Republican*.

### Struggles of the Great.

There is a milder and a sorer form of poetry, the nurse of manly energy and heaven-climbing thoughts, attended by Love and Faith and Hope, around whose steps the mountain breezes blow, and from whose countenances all the virtues gather strength. Look around you upon the distinguished men that in every department of life guide and control the times, and what was their original and early fortune? Were they, as a general thing, rocked and dandled in the cradle of wealth? No. Such men emerge from the homes of decent competence or struggling poverty. Necessity sharpens the faculties, and privations and sacrifice brace their moral nature. They learn the great art of abstinence, and enjoy the happiness of having few wants. They know nothing of indifference or satiety. There is not an idle fibre in their frame. They put the vigor of a resolute purpose in every act. The edge of their mind is always kept sharp. In the shocks of life, men like these meet the softly-nurtured darlings of prosperity as the vessel of iron meets the vessel of porcelain.

### MILLIONS OF MONEY.

Not less than three millions of dollars have been withdrawn from the banks and bankers of St. Louis in the last thirty days. It has not left the city, says the *St. Louis Intelligencer*, but it is stowed away in secret places, and will return to active employment, and to the bank vaults with returning confidence.

### Domestic Products.

An Indiana paper, speaking of the low dresses and broad shoulders of the Kentucky women, as seen at the recent fair in Louisville, says that Cincinnati is celebrated for its card hands, but Louisville can beat the world for raw shoulders.

### Are the Democratic Party Pro-Slavery?

In the decision of the Dred Scott case, the Supreme Judge said, "That the descendant of the African has no rights that a white man is bound to respect, and that he may justly be enslaved." (If not rightly quoted please correct.) And all leading Northern Democrats approve the decision.

### Rev. Dr. Ross, at the meeting of the seceders from the New School Presbyterian Church, held at Richmond, Virginia, Sept. 2, 1857, is reported in the Independent, to have described in his speech at that meeting, "THE THREE THEORIES OF SLAVERY."

### "The sin theory; the toleration theory; and the ordained theory. The sin theory is the theory of the abolitionists." (The term abolitionist, is applied to all who believe slavery and its extension in the United States to be wrong, without any particular reference to the Garrisonian abolitionists.)

### "And here I say the abolitionists are more honest than the conservative men of the north. They come out boldly and say that the whole system of slavery is sin. They are honest. They hold the doctrine of an eternal right and wrong, forbids one man to own another as property. But my answer to that is, that eternal right and wrong is not a doctrine of the Bible." (Pro-slavery Ministers and Democrats at the north, think of that. See what you must come to if you continue religious and in political fellowship with slaveholders.)

### "But the abolitionists, holding the doctrine that slavery violates the eternal rights of men are honest in their mode of avowing it; few if that doctrine is true, I could but be an abolitionist myself."

### "The next theory is that the relation of master and slave is not a wrong or sinful relation, but that somehow or other, the system of slavery built upon that relation is a system of national evil, never approved of God, but only tolerated. That is the conservative theory. That is the theory which for a long time prevailed at the South, and which is now the theory of the Philadelphia conservative men in the New School Church, and of many at the north. It is the toleration theory."

### "Now, what is the true theory? Here it is. This is the third theory, that slavery is ordained of God as a good to the master, to the slave, and to the community. That is what the Bible asserts." (Where? Why not name the chapter and verse?) That I affirm to be Bible doctrine. What follows from the adoption of this theory? Why, it follows that the master is not a man-stealer; that he is not an oppressor; that he is not a sinner. It follows that he is not a man to apologize for, or be looked upon with pity and contempt. It follows that the master is invested with a patriarchal dignity and power, and is the representative of God in a great work of benevolence. That is the only true theory. The other theory will foster in the North a conscience antagonistic to the south.

### "Now the south will no longer bear the sin theory. A few short days more, and the toleration theory will be thrown overboard. After the end of the south has adopted this theory, the north will likewise begin to study it. It is the only theory that will conduce to peace."

### The above speech was made in opposition to a union with the Old School Presbyterian Church, and in favor of forming a New School, slave holding Presbyterian Church; and such parts as did not directly apply to the subject of slavery have been omitted.

### Now, will the north adopt this theory?—The course on the subject of slavery, being pursued by the Old School Presbyterian Church, and some of the New Presbyterian Church, and by the (so called) democratic party of the north, is what induces southern ministers and politicians to believe that slavery will finally be triumphant and perpetual in the United States at large.—The limitation of slavery where it now is, or its indefinite extension, is the great and only issue at all of our elections. And yet, there are men whom we esteem as honest, who will not believe that the leaders of the democratic party are pro-slavery; and while opposed themselves to slavery extension, are so blindly attached to party, that they will vote for men pledged for the extension of slavery, as was Buchanan; as all of his proceedings in regard to Kansas demonstrate.

### Editors of democratic papers are doing all in their power to aid the south in the extension of slavery, by sustaining the former and present administration, in their efforts to subjugate Kansas to the control of slave holders, by misrepresenting and concealing the facts in the case; and a few blind followers of the party still believe their papers. Why should democratic editors and politicians at the north do all in their power against northern interests, and in favor of southern? Can democrats at the north deny, with the least show of honesty or truth, that they are not pro-slavery, when they act at elections, in Congress, and in all cases, and under all circumstances, in the most united harmony with slave holders on all questions where the interests of slavery are directly or indirectly concerned. Pro-slavery democrats had the audacity last fall to print, and proclaim in their stump speeches, that Buchanan was opposed to slavery extension; and displayed their banners "Buchanan and free Kansas;" and some were stupid enough to believe the lie; when any candid man, with one eye half open, might know that slaveholders have not, and will not, unite in the nomination or support of any man for President or Vice President, unless they know him to be a reliable pro-slavery man; perfectly available for any use or emergency that slavery may demand. What strange, shameful, ridiculous inconsistencies are northern dough-faces, or rather mad-faces, guilty of in their efforts to extend slavery! Look at Gen. Cass' popular sovereignty addition to Democracy; designed from the beginning to carry slavery to Kansas and other territories. How often in his stump harangues last fall, did he exclaim, "my friends, don't you love to govern yourselves?" and then mount his poor, ring-boned, spavined, poll-evil hobby, squatter sovereignty, and ride it till dead and prostrate, and in his dotage, still set astride, trying to maul it into life. And now behold Buchanan, Cass and Co., keeping an army of U. S. soldiers in Kansas to compel the actual settlers to submit to the most unjust and unconstitutional laws, enacted by a set of drunken, pro-slavery Missouri ruffians; and to prevent the great mass of actual settlers from voting at the October elections; and that is Gen. Cass' way of letting folks govern themselves." And this is the condition to which the boasted American Republic has arrived. And yet the great mass of the people are so eager after "the almighty dollar," that they are comparatively unmoved, with wrongs upon them ten-fold greater than our fathers suffered before the Revolution; a few Dr. Cheevers are awake, others partially so, and the misguided demo-

crats charmed by the anaconda slavery, and its folds, tight around them. Christians, patriots, will you not pause, and reflect upon your present condition, and future prospects? And, if it is not already too late, arouse yourselves to preserve what remains of your blood-bought privileges and rights, of "governing yourselves," instead of being governed by an oligarchy of reckless slaveholders and their northern allies.

### EQUAL RIGHTS.

### Squatters to be Expelled.

Application has been made to the Interior Department for the means of preserving the integrity of the Delaware Indian reserve in Kansas, now threatened to be illegally overrun by the squatters. That application has already been responded to by Secretary Thompson, in a letter showing unmistakably that that gentleman, the President, and the Secretary of War fully comprehend the whole extent and obligation of their duties in the case, and are prepared to execute them to the letter of the law, in a manner that resembles the policy of Andrew Jackson in such emergencies more than ought else we have seen in the administration of public affairs of late years.—The following is the letter in question:

### "DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,"

October 14, 1857.

"Sir: Your report of the 10th inst., covering letters from Superintendent Haverty and Agent Robinson, in relation to intrusions upon the Delaware reserve, in Kansas Territory, and suggesting the propriety of obtaining the co-operation of the United States troops, now in the territory, to effect the removal of the intruders, has been received and considered."

"There can be no doubt that the Government of the United States is bound, not only by its relation to the Indians as their guardian, but by solemn treaty rights. The integrity of their territory must, therefore, at all hazards be preserved. You will, accordingly issue instructions to the Superintendent at St. Louis, and to the Agents, to proceed forthwith to the removal of all intruders upon Indian reserves in Kansas, in the mode prescribed in the circular letter of instructions, issued from the Indian Office, Oct. 8th, 1855."

"The War Department has been requested to issue the necessary instructions to the commanding officers of the troops in Kansas, and it is expected that they will be prepared to co-operate with the agents of the Indian Office by the time their services will become necessary."

"Very respectfully, your obt. serv't,"

"J. THOMPSON, Secretary."

"Chas. E. Mix, Esq., Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs."

### Proposed Amendment.

It is proposed in Illinois to amend the law of marriage so as to require that the prospective husband and wife, on any given day, enter in the office of any officer legally empowered to do such a duty, a written declaration of intention to become man and wife. From that day, for one year, let them associate as lovers, or break the engagement if they choose; then, at the end of the year, if they again express their determination to become husband and wife, let the contract be sealed.

This is all nonsense. Its only effect, if adopted, would be to remove the ceremony and the fee out of the State. Besides which, the attempt to compel a year's probation would in nine cases out of ten precipitate the consummation of the union, even with parties who, otherwise, might take their time and wait longer than even the law would demand; such is the perversity of lover-nature, when obstructed by barriers and objections.

This legislating upon courtship cannot be made practicable—the law might as well attempt to limit the number of children it will allow to each married couple.

### A MOUNTAIN OF SALT—REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

It seems that the resources of our noble State will never cease developing. Something great or wonderful is constantly turning up. The last discovery is a specimen of salt rock handed us yesterday by Mr. Nettleton, clerk of the steamer Garvin. It was taken from a hill, or mountain of the same material, just discovered a short distance from the Mississippi River, on the Missouri side and about seventy-two miles from St. Louis. It is situated on Saline Creek in Perry County, and almost on a line dividing that county from St. Genevieve county. Saline Creek empties into the Mississippi River, about three and a half miles below St. Mary's landing.

The specimen resembles a piece of quartz rock, and is a little mixed with a substance resembling iron ore. It has a pure, sweet taste, and when ground to powder is as white as any of the table salt now in general use. If we are not misinformed, this hill of salt will prove an immense speculation to its owners, and will cheapen the price of the article very materially in this city.—*Mo. Dem.*

### SUSPENSION OF THE UNITED STATES' DISTRICT COURT.

Judge Cato has discharged the Grand Jury, and adjourned the United States Court for the Second Judicial District of Kansas Territory for the want of funds to pay the current expenses of the court.—The United States Marshal has in his possession some thirteen thousand dollars for this and other purposes, which he very properly refuses to pay out, except upon the order of the Department at Washington.—*Young America*.

### Cincinnati, besides being the Porkopolis of the world, manufactures more wine than any other American city, besides annually a tolerably sized ocean of lager, and sends out 24,000,000 gallons of "red-eye," the product of 8,000,000 bushels of grain.

### GRAPE IN ILLINOIS.

Grape culture is becoming quite a business in Monroeville, Ill. It is estimated that the citizens of that county will market one hundred and fifty thousand gallons of wine, which at present rates will amount to \$200,000.